





**FITZGERALD**      **BROS.**

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**MARTIN-PLACE STABBING  
CASE.**

**ACCUSED BEFORE THE COURT.**

**THE CASE ADJOURNED.**

The Water Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Smithers, S.M., Joseph Baker, alias Baker, alias "Light of Glasgow," was charged with assault according to intent to murder. Detached Tommy, at Sydney, on January 7, Detective George Brown conducted the case for the crown, and was the first witness. He stated

Toomey, of Bismarck, testified that he and the witness were standing in the crowd in place, in front of the General Post office, when the crowd had collected, and Toomey was standing to the left of witness. Witness was facing westward, and on looking over his shoulder saw a man reaching out with his right arm to assist his companion. He suddenly raised his hand and struck Toomey between the shoulders with great might, apparently using his whole arm. Toomey called out, "I am stabbed," and turned immediately toward him and his assailant. Witness followed him, and when running up the leading to the colonnade of the Post office, he saw the man strike Toomey on the back with his fist, and witness pulled him to his feet. Witness then asked why he had stabbed Toomey. He replied, "I did not know who he was. He seemed to be a man of the crowd. He said, 'Toomey'—those were those that I heard."

"He (witness) then took him to the Water station, and on searching him found a leather bag between his shirt and his trousers which he felt was the alibi of the thief," witness said.

He had stabbed Toomey, but he made no reply, and was then charged and taken to the hospital, where Detective Toomey identified him as the man who had shot at him.

The detective stated that at about 7.40 p.m. he instantly saw the accused at the Queen's Hotel.

He afterwards went to Circular Quay, where Detective Brown. They then proceeded to General Post Office. After standing there some

turned his room, and he saw the blood on his right hand in his side. The accused then crowded the crowd, and he (Witness) sang out: "I stabbed; I am dying." He then put his left hand in his back and pulled out the knife produced by Browne. Immediately after the chase, and (Witness) placed his hand over the wound to arrest the flow of blood which was coming through his hand.

He saw a cab in Martin-place, which he and was driven to the Stirling Hospital. He then called a doctor, who brought him to his bedside, and he identified the man who had stabbed him. He remained in the hospital Monday, and was still under the doctor's care when he saw the accused at the Queen's Hotel, he passed within a few yards of him, and the

the accused at Brisbane, and about the 5th of the same year he saw him in the Supreme Court at Brisbane, when he said to the witness: "Is that you?" Witness did not see him again until November, 1960, when he saw him in Brisbane. On that occasion, that morning, the second witness followed him about the streets. On other occasions witness said to him, "I may, Babe, go to speak to you," but he turned away, saying "I don't want to have anything to say to you." Witness said, "A married woman, reading is Lorraine Hansberry, that's what that long hair is." The witness said that on that long hair he saw him in the night in question. She saw a man with a beard, but was so frightened at the time that she did not know how to identify him.

Charles Knowles, a compositor, residing

**BRITISH PRODUCE IN  
BRITISH MARKETS.**

LONDON, December 21.

A practical man that comes from Australia to  
us, and who makes any inquiry as to the  
Australian produce trade in the London  
market on its way to the cold stores or wharf  
us, comes to one conclusion, viz.—That very  
few of the Australian shippers are insured by the  
us followed in the discharge of the problem.

M. S. Foley, of Mewra, India, writes:

He came home expressly to investigate the methods of handling the Australian butter, which he finds to this market, and already he is busy endeavoring to secure the assistance of the Government for several years' New Zealand business, as well as the importers and agents of Australian butter, to help him to remove the cause of bad treatment and delay that comes in the way of the perishable products aforesaid.

The shipment of a butter committee in London to consider Australian butter was only one of the mixing weekly the price at which butter was to be sold was only one of its useful purposes. This very question of the value of the butter on its arrival is a very im-

through dry habits and sweating, the blood thus being purified, and the system generally cleared up; so that both diseases without any gain whatever ensue. After the treatment the boxes have remained unwounded at that rate; the latter therefore is depreciated in value. If Mr. Poley will send me one box to the west coast I will return it to Newcastle or the other way round, as you prefer. There is no doubt that a contrast there is between damage in and in Newcastle, &c. A dirty coat of Swedish, Dutch, or Russian butter is very expensive. Twenty, against five shillings, can be seen in serious. When one remembers that one Sydney, one or two in Melbourne, and an hour boat at Adelaide all the time employed in load-hauling, it seems incomprehensible that it takes double and triple the time to haul a ton of iron from London Bridge than it does from Sydney.

1000 boxes is all delivered into railway at the dock or delivered into wagon delivery of the butter line a week or two later. In some cases even longer time is taken than the foreign butter, because of the foreign bulk" and the last boxes reaching street for sale. Now, this long delay is not due to the trade. The butter, instead of arriving at a break and fresh condition, is half stale and "off" when it comes. Contrast the case of original delivery of Dabbs, it comes at a Monday, is delivered in Manchester on Tuesday, and is on the counter either on Friday or next day. It is sweet, fresh, and as far as condition goes. This regularity of delivery, prompt despatch, and the fact that a client can get an answer, not just any

What a week's delay means is shown in the case of some of the Danish who are sold on a Tuesday in Manchester, and have to stand over until Thursday's market day. The value of a state of affairs like this is obvious. Not only, however, is there great delay in the case of Australian butter, but there is very uncertainty in its arrival. The rate of sea to an hour when his weekly supply of butter from the Continental butter will reach him, and, consequently, he calculates to receive his butter by week, so as to have only fresh, fresh on his counter. In the case of Australian butter, he has to do this, and therefore he is driven to keep his supply in advance, and thus the butter which he has on his counter is mostly of an earlier date than the regular one, and is not very fresh.

are issued. So that the public, who are able to purchase Continental butter fresh and a condition, seldom or never obtains Australian under the same conditions. It is but for the short period of the summer season and long from Australia are continuous very much unreasonably to expect the arrival of Australian at the retailer's shop to be as regular as those as the other. There is a good deal of this argument on the prima facie grounds; but the question of irregularity is not so simple. For example, the letters which are carried by special ships which bring the butter, as 99 times out of 100 more regularly than the So that it can hardly be the long distance explain the great irregularity in the arrivals.

ceeded in bringing about an improved state of affairs, and will therefore want of all the Australian shippers. New South Wales shippers and producers remember how one of the London firms who deal in Australian butter was continually losing out to the American butter when the latter was landed on the market ten or twelve days before that from New South Wales. The New South Wales shippers insisted that it could be found for simultaneous dispatch the day it was brought about, and now everything in this matter is concerned goes on quite smoothly.

the beef was displayed very prominently in a breach of the frozen meat section. The opinion of the butchers was that it was the best ever seen in Smithfield from either Australia or New Zealand. The quality was excellent, the carcasses left very little indeed to be desired. The carcasses averaged about 310lb. per carcass, and to this were some New Zealand beef cuts which were about only half the weight. A quality lot referred to above has been sold, and will be exhibited at various butchers' shops of the beef in the west of London and elsewhere.

**MINUTE ON THE YEAR'S WORK.**

A report was presented by the Mayor (Albion Readgold) at Monday night's meeting of the Audit Committee. He showed that the year's account with a total debit balance of \$13,335.54. The credit was only \$521.17, leaving a debit balance of \$12,814.37. The rates for the year 1899 amounted to \$2,642, of which \$2,088.13 was collected. The next year's \$4,130.74 was collected to \$1,062.50. "The loans," continued the Mayor, "must be taken in hand at an early date. The Government, in an amending Act, gave the municipalities loans, nearly \$700,000, but the

car, when the auditor's report was made, a sinking fund to reduce the debt to a more manageable amount,"

"The sanitary service of the borough had worked very well. The number of sewerage works made during the year was 940, leaving 508. The number of houses visited by the inspectors 350. There were all repaired or done up."

1. Five houses and three stable premises were taken down.

some discussion the Mayor's minute was

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Edward S.S. Keith,  
1899.  
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they like it much



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